good deal to further the production of cheap industrial chemicals, now so necessary.

The dyeing industry is a typical demonstration of the interaction of science and industry. Not only does it give employment to tens of thousand of hands, but in addition its modern development has had a marked effect upon the life and the aesthetic outlook of the ordinary man and woman. In the Middle Ages, as will be demonstrated, Jews were prominent in this calling, 'until the Italian cities secured the monopoly. Later, in the nineteenth century, with the evolution of aniline dyes, Germany took the lead. Two of the most important names which must be mentioned in this connexion are those of Jews. Heinrich Caro, director of a great industrial concern in Baden, discovered aniline red, induline, eosine, Manchester brown and Victoria blue, and was the co-discoverer of phosgene dye-stuffs. His work revolutionised the dyeing industry, and even facilitated important technical advances in the field of medicine by rendering possible the colouring of various tissues. Later on, the researches of Richard Willstater, one of the greatest living chemists, were in large measure responsible for the superior position of the German dye industry in our own day. In the field of biochemistry, too, his work has been of paramount importance, in determining the chemical structure of the colours of flowers and of the haematin of the blood: yet he was forced to vacate his chair at Munich through the post-war anti-

Semitic agitation—a fate shared by many other contemporary German scholars, who have been spoken of in these pages.[1]

[1] The only name to be mentioned by the side of these two is that of the Nobel Prize-winner and founder of the great Baeyer A.-Gr., Adolf von Baeyer, who discovered eosin (much used in medicine), artificial indigo, and many other aniline dyes; lie was a half-Jew, his mother belonging to the Hitzig family.